no and events can only say whether the prestige Bonapartism is sufficiently worn out to disappear fore or after a brief and hazardous imperial ad-

Boston and the Fugitive Slave.
[From the London Standard of Freedom, April 26.]
The last mail from America brings intelligence of a fugitive slave named Thomas Simus, hich has created considerable excitement in that clinity, and throughout the United States.

Such are the peaceful proceedings in the model public, and among the drab-colored men of Pennivania. In Bostonie has come to be a question hetcher a man has a right to himself; and that it is some parts of the Union the colored man would all that there was no question about the matter at it—that his dark doem was as unchangable as a beight of his stature, or the color of his skin. Imm. it is dark doem was as unchangable as a beight of his stature, or the color of his skin mm. it is derk doem was as unchangable as a beight of his stature, or the color of his skin mm. it is essentially very great, but not chas to condema to a slavery that can only termine with life. Sim ms affirms that he is free, even slaveholders' law—that while he was yet an fant, his father bought him of his master—and a safidavit, we believe, has not been contradicted. Is master has witnesses to prove that Simms has en for years working for his master's profit, payona to dollars a month to his master for the villege of working for a living—a bargain of hich Sinms very naturally grew weary, and went Hoston, in the hope that his carnings there, hatever they might be, might go to the support his family alone. American law is now sked to sanction 'the practice of kidnapping any lored nam as it may suit the convenience or atily the revenge of men who dare say that he is cire, as the horse they ride, or bullock they unghter, is theirs. American law is asked to dely e coastitution, which guarantees that no man all be deprived of life and liberty without due ocess of law, and to hand over the lives and fornex, are, and the oternal welfare, of the slave to multitude of functionaries who pollute the land ey tread, as the plague of frogs did Egypt old. The Pugitive Slave law is a greater disace to Ameriza than slavery itself. That was an il partial in its operations; in some degree to be medied. In the infamy of this every American ricipates. He may talk of freedom—a godly ofession may be his—but till the Fugitive Slave as the refusion, and by which th

Deaths in Europe.

Mrs. Alexander Lee (formerly Mrs. Waylett) ed recently in London, after a painful illness of ten years' duration, which obliged her to relimish the profession to which she was so great an nament. She bore her sufferings with patience id resignation. She was one of the sweetest and st of Leglish ballad singers.

Sir Glaudius Stephen Hunter, Bart., died recently Mortimer Hill. Berks, in the seventy-seventh ar of his age. A vacant seat is thus caused in the out of Aldermen, of which Sir Claudius was the ther. He was elected alderman of the ward o'ridge Without in 1804, a period of nearly half a nearly since.

ridge Without in 1804, a period of nearly half a ntury since.

Admiral Sir Edward Codrington expired recently his residence in Eaton square. The gallant adiral entered the naval service of his country in Si, and has borne a part in some of the most disorguished affairs recorded in our marine annals. e was lieutenant of the Queen Charlotte in Howe's emorable victory of the 1st of June, 1794, and as captain of the Babet in Bridgort's action, aly, 1795. At the ever memorable victory of ratalgar, he was captain of the Orion. He comanded on the occasion of the Walcheren expended on the was afterwards employed at the desce of Cadiz, and commanded a squadron co-opening with the Spanish patriots on the coast of the orion. He was also captain of the fleet in the col Casiz, and commanded a squadron co-openg with the Spanish patriots on the coast of atomia. He was also captain of the fleet in the capeake, and at New Crisans in 1814. In Occ., 1827, with the combined fleet he destroyed Turkish fleet in the harbor of Navarino. Sir ward was gazetted on five occasions, viz., in 5, 1809, 1811, 1814, 1815. For some period the cased commanded on the Mediterranean station, has also held other naval appointments. He rescated Devemport in Parliament from 1832 to 0. In politics he was a decided. "liberal." Sir ward was decorated with the Grand Cross of the ler of St. Louis and St. George of Russia, and the second class, and the Gold Cross of the decimer of Greece. The deceased was well on to have been for years on terms of intimacy before of an old Glouestershire family, and was tee to Mr. Codrington, M. P. He married, in 2, Miss Hall, and leaves issue.

The Countess of Raditor died recently at Lord adnor's seat, Coleshill, Berks. Her ladyship had come died in the past; never-ciees, her demise occurred some time past; never-ciees, her demise occurred somewhat une xpectedly be was the daughter of the late Sir Henry Paulet. John Midmay, and married the Earl of Radoor 1814. Her ladyship was much beloved; by her ath many noble families are placed in mourning. many noble families are placed in mourning al Montfort died on Wednesday, April 3d, at caldence in Upper Montague street, aged 78, deceased nobleman. Henry Bromley, third, execceded his father in 1799, having married, 53, Miss Watts, by whom he has not had any issue. The first peer represented Cambridge ritament from 1722 to 1741. That nobleman issued of in the female line from Sir Henry ley, who filled the office of Lord Chancellor of to d in 1879.

ours Newry expired recently at his residence

Viscours Newry expired recently at his residence Crossenor Crescent.

Mr. Dowton, the comedian, has shuffled off this ortal ceil. Mr. Dowton was born at Exeter, in the ge of sixteen he was articled to an archite, but having performed Carles, in the "Renge," at a private theater, with good success, he is induced to relinquish building substantial that to creet certain one in the air, and joined a alliest to creet certain one in the air, and joined a alliest configurate theater. His first appearance at Drury ne was on the 10th of October, 1796. He was led as a genuine actor, and crowned with apmental theater. His first appearance at Drury ne was on the 10th of October, 1796. He was led as a genuine actor, and crowned with apmental theater, and on the 16th of August in that year revived, for his benefit, the warm-weather travel the "Tailors," which produced that memore forces between the "dungs" and the "finits," and the "Tailors," which produced that memore forces between the "dungs" and the "finits," and the "Tailors," which produced that memore forces between the "dungs" and the "finits," and the "Tailors," which produced that memore forces between the "dungs" and the "finits," and the "Tailors," which produced that memore forces between the "dungs" and the "finits," and the "tailors," which produced that memore forces of the principal relation to the active bumorously, stimulated him to the att. It was principal Shakspearian character Sir John Falstaff and Dopberry. As Drawell, in the "Hypocrite," he was inmittable, the best parts were Sir Anthony Absolute and Storgeon. With the proceeds of his farence of the produced of the parts were Sir Anthony Absolute and she best parts were Sir Anthony Absolute and she firends.

Railway Accident in Surrow Territ.

The number of persons killed amounts to five; is are as follow:—Miss or Mrs. Withouth, review Bolton; Mr. Davidson, buyer for Mesers, a and Sons, Manchester; Mr. Anderson, paper-comman to Mesers. Wilson, Little, and Henshaw, ice street, Manchester; a boy named Newell, showmaker at Whiley. The fith a man unflower are size two type badly wounded, and not to surrive; namely, Mesers. Napier and Booker, i. About fitteen with fractured limbs amongst Mr. Hurry, one of the englasses of the hirespool in Westers Railway. It is impossible to estimate her seriously injured, though probably not far we handled are burt, note or less grierously.—Mail, May 5.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

The American Part of the Exhibition.

[From the London Times, May 1]

The American occupy the remaining area of the Exhibition of a small silp at the southeast corner, which is in the hands of the French. Of all the departments into which time Crystal Palace has been divided, this is the least crowded with contributions, and, perhap, the least dependent for its effect upon ornamental qualities. Our transalizatie descendants, following out their New World instincts, have no face of being josticed by other of the contribution of the contribut

from the centre to the display of goods on each side, there is a manifest superiority in the taste with which the space has been fitted up, compared with that on the British side. The glass, china, and candelabra of the Austrian compartments, present a brilliant appearance, and the style in which they, as well as most of the contributions from the European States, have been arranged, gives them great advantage in the general effect produced. The separate compartments resemble suits of apartments, decorated with columns of muslim and with draperies; and on counters alongside the goods are placed, not divided into sections of individual contributors, but as if they were the general products of each nation. This effect is more distinctly visible when, descending from the gallery, the spectator walks along the main avenue and looks down the vistus of ornamental articles that present themselves on each side as he advances. In striking contrast with the display of ornamental works in the foreign compartments adjoining, are the plain but useful products of manufacturing industry from the United States. One of the most prominent corridors at the eastern ontrance is filled with a great array of American India-rabber overalls, and shoes, among which is a Brobalgnagian boot, that might have dangled as an attraction to customers in front of some store in Broadway. In similar contrast, too, with the fusion of individual interests that distinguish the foreign division of the exhibition, there cannot fail to be noticed the morentiale spirit of competition that pervades the Eritish portion. In very many cases it is evident that the exhibition, there cannot fail to be noticed the morentiale spirit of competition that pervades the Eritish portion. In very many cases it is evident when a view of the centron of the building which gave them a view of the centron of the building which gave them a view of the centron of the stars and the stripes, there was a the extreme end, where, under the building which gave them as well as the st

there seems to be a determined crusade this year) was illustrated by many carious and quaint varieties.

We have given, and propose to give elsewhere, too many details of the contents of the building to render it.necessary for us to dwell, at present, upon the gorgoous and wonderful scene which the foreign mave presented yesterday. Although some of the compartments are not yet completely furnished, and although three or four pedestals in the centre still wait their statues, the nave is now sufficiently filled to display what will be its abiding character. And when the reader who had not the good fortune to be present yesterday morning calls to mind that, immediately on entering this portion of the building, he stands between the marbles of the Accopolis and the ivories of Canton; that, as he proceeds, he find-Spanish minerals and Spanish silks on one band, and a glittering display of Swiss horology on the other; that he passes on, leaving the artistic treasures of Italy on his left, to a vast array of the ingenious and brillant industry of France, which frowns in glittering artiflery, and smiles in flower-spangled tapestry; that he next fands himself among the princely splendoe of the Austrian courts, where a suit of gorge only furnished chambers, in themselves an exhibition, shows miracles of exerging and glidings, and inhaid doors, that seem the labor of a life; that he then marches under the heraldic energins of the whole Zollverein, which seems to have contribute specimens of every extent article, both of green and laxary, and whose

mirrors bewilder the eye with the repetitions of the riches before them; and that, glancing at the yet unfilled territory of Russia, he arrives in the ample space where America puts forth her various strength in competition with that of the old world; that turning from the "chapels," he gases upon a series of central wonders, gigantic in some one regard, either in that of size or value—among them a huge and noble colossal Crusador, whose stature seems almost fabulous—a vast window, where the glowing riches of color in glass are lavished in honor and in masterly illustration of the poet of terrors—an organ, whose tones of extraordinary power thunder down that loag nave in tremendous waves of melody—and upon the golden cage in which lies imprisoned the damond of diamonds, the mountain of light, the price of a kungdom,—we say that the reader whose memory or imagination can set before him a tenth part of the objects, the hundredth part of whish we have not even indicated, will not be surprised to hear that, after the first flutter of mere novelty had subsided the assembly that filled the breign nave yesterday morning evinced a curious and restless astonishment. They were not, and sould not have been prepared for the display which thus broke upon them, and which gave forth some new feature of wonder as the eye either turned or fixed itself. It was curious to remark that after the first hour there was comparatively little buzz or coversation among the thousands in that part of the building. Silent astenishment was the very natural result of such a revelation. mirrors bewilder the eye with the repetitions of )

Incidents of the Day.

(From the London News, May 2.)

On the admission of the holders of season tickets, at 10 o'clock, they found that, however penctual they had been, a large extent of the building was already occupied by the favored of the efficials, to whom were assigned all the precental exist. There was fortunately little delay at the doors in showing the tickets, as the droaded delay of signature was not exacted; and the visitor, on entering, passed between an attendant, who glanced at the ticket, and a policeman, who tendered a card. In the hurry to get the expected early sent, very few noticed that the official catalogues were on sale. Notwithstanding the great delay in obtaining the names of the foreign exhibitors, and the statement made two days ago, the visitors were agreeably surprised to obtain for their shilling a copious catalogue; though with many necessary and acknowledged imperfections. The shulky volume was handed about with satisfaction, as a good shilling's worth, though all the objects were not numbered, and the expected bulk of advertisement was not observed, nor were the expectants enlightened as to the result of the contest between Moses and Nicoll for the 909 guinea advertisement on the last page. It is to be presumed naither of the combantants were disposed toconcede the additional 100, as the place of honor is occupied by a watchmaker. The portion of the illustrated catalogue, published at cen shilling, was not esteemed such a good bargain as the shilling, one, innamuch as the high terms exacted seem to have deterred exhibitors from contributing engravings. Neither of the catalogues were of much good, however, to the postersors, as there was a general expectation that the oardiest arrivals would obtain the best piaces, great was the axiety generally exhibited to ensure punctuality, but the more leisurely dandies, who breakfasted late, and came just before eleven, got in comfortably and could found the stands, and the remains of the far great body of visitors entered on foot at the

tectionist members of Parlisment were perched on high, watching the suspicious characters, the Americal, citizens showed no disposition to carry out the plan of conspiracy laid down by the New York Heado, and although arms of all kinds were accessible in the Prussian department, the representatives of the social-democratic republic were engaged by their participation in the enthusiasm of the moment, instead of the blood-thirsty designs attributed to them. It was marked that, while the sovereigns of the Continent cannot move forth without battalions of guards, and while the slightest expression of political feeling he repressed by their censors and police, the Queen of regulard, with not an armed man in sight, walked with her children in her hands within a hand's breadth of the most suspected men in Europe, whose refuge of exile the great powers have sought to distrab.

The pealing tones of the grant organ were a fitting prebule to the National Anchem, in which the united choirs were effectively heard. This was the greater pleasure to those assembled, as fears had been entertained that the music woal's not be well heard under a glass reof. Much more would have been required to meet the demends of a Russical critic, but, considering the building, the broong ruous materials of which the choir was compessed, and the position of the performers at the side of the transcipt, the execution was very good. It was noticed by the frequenters of the Opera, that in the "God save the Queen," as in the "Hallelujah Chorns," the tones of Lablache's voice were easily to be distinguished, as casily, indeed, in the was structure of the Crystal Palace as in the smaller limits of the Haymarket theatre. It is likewise worthy of remark, that the tones of the great organ were made sensible as a distance of eighteen hundred feet, or thrice the length of the longest cathedral.

One of the announcements of the Queen's arrival was the unveiling of her celescal representative, exhibited by the Veille Montagne Vinc Company. Another was the pu

reighborhood.

The royal procession swept along amid admiring eyes, and the Queen seemed to enter fully into the spirit of the scene. The procession was worthily closed by the Indies of the court in full dress, whose beauty was remarked, even in the presence of the many hardsome women of all lands whom the events of the day had brought tog ther.

On the departure of the corteg the barriers were thrown down, and the crowd soon dissipated itself in the vast chambers of the Crystal Palace; the assembling receiving new accessions from the late visits, who had to initiate the officials in the forms of examining tickets and exacting signatures.

On the cast side of the morthern transept entrance, a space has been enclosed for the reception and robing rooms for her Majesty, and fluted with blue and white drapery. It has been fitted up by Meesrs, Jackson and Graham. On the top of the entrance a bold shield, with branches of laurel surmounted by a crown, also gift. The entrance to the reception room is hung with portieres of tapeatry, parily worked with gold, and the entrance to the robing room with richly worked lace curtains lined with blue silk. The furniture in the two rooms is all covered in blue silk damask of Spitalfields manufasture, one portion being richly carved and gift, and the other of walnut wood. The carpet is of the richest velvet, the design groups of rees and convolvulus. The canopy over the Queen was 32 feet square, with the corners taken off, and suspended over the throne at a height of 30 feet. It is divided on the under side into 12 compartments, each 8 feet square, and 4 halves, divided diagonally from point to point. Each compartments entred from the tender with blue silk, and has a star of Brunswick (gilt) where they meet; round the outside of the remopy, is a drapery of blue friuge, with blue and white silk ornaments and ropus drugets of the compartment is fluted from the centre with blue silk, and has a star of Brunswick (gilt) where they meet; round the outside of the compartment for the mot

and partially gained possession of. This is the platform to the east of the transept, and the most spacious one built, commanding a good and tolerably close view of the ceremony. All at once the ladies and gentlemen who have snugly taken up their stations are ruthlessly turned out, and all sorts of strange rumors go about as to the destiny of the tabooed structure. "It is for the corps diplomatique!" "It is for the juries of departments!"

"It is for the principal exhibitors!" and at length an outrageous notion comes into fashion that it has been kept for the "Lord Mayor's family," an intimation which is received with a shout of popular disapprobation, and with many epithets by no mean flattering to the dignity of the mansionhouse. All, however, is tolerably good humor, and the controversies certied on are pleasantly seasoned with jokes. Unforeign friends are part unlarly facetions. Now, perhaps, a little drummer or fifer, or something in the javende military line, makes his way through the crowd to join his concrades. Instantly, as he passes a group of long-bearded black-eyed men, there rises a chont—"Place pour le petit tambour."

"Ditte fone qu'il est gouit, le petit diribe le." "Oh, mus Dien, with le petit guerrien, were la trompette." The aspect of the goutlemen, in an overpowering cocked hat and marvellously tight breeches, evoked an involuntary exclamation from a party of Parisiens of "Ph Dien! qu'est-ce que est que' estit especi flummela!" All this time the police and the party of suppers and miners did their spiriting most gestly. Hore good temper and reasonable feeling were never displayed under similar circumstances. Joking arguments were carried on between the people and their blue-coated rulers, is which the former preved to admiration why they should be allowed to encreasely upon the ceremonial space—and in which the latter, with smiling faces but steatly publing shoulders, demonstrated their siew, on the contrary, that the central square ought to be and must be kept clear at all hazards. The offi

Early rises the May-day sun; but he had no long shome upon London News, May 2.]

Early rises the May-day sun; but he had no long shome upon London streets yested ay morning, before they presented an aspect which proved that the May-day of 1831 was no ordinary anniversary. At an hour when the thoroughfares are generally occupied the payment, with minds and sortumes are an arrivable of the payment, with minds and sortumes are an arrivable of the payment, with minds and sortumes are an arrivable of the contract of the pittiess atom of so many previous forenoons lying heavily upon their memories, or, clustered into vivacious groups, they exchanged meteorological pregnostics, rectified chronologies, and completed arrangyments for the commissariat. Presently the cartipletal forces began to act upon the esparate atoms composing these street groups, which began accerdingly to move off in a wosterly direction, and thus, what the author of the "Vestiletation of the commissariation of

and Pracos chiefened together, done by more active processes of the processes the activity point of the processes the activity point of the processes of the pr

perched upon one of the nearest, played the "astional anthem" in such fashion as an uncertain seat, and still more uncertain proficiency, cambled him to do.

Afterwards the stream of vehicles proceeded, and the lateral currents of pedestrians strode along the trettoirs without intermission, or apparent diminution, until late in the afternoon. Aristocratic equipages, bearing away some of the twenty thousand who had secured admission to the Crystal Palace, raingled with the throng, and passengers with large catalogues is their hands, and aspects at once pleased and wearied, footed it slowly homewards. The multitude, who had per force remained content with an exterior look at the show, overflowed "up all manner of streets," and stormed all manner of doorways, impatient for food and amusciment. And at the same time a new tide, formed of the unhappy multitude who had been kept close during the day, set in rapidly westwards, stimulated by the desire of its component atom to approach the spot where the Crystal Palace was and majesty had been.

The greatest good humor prevailed amongst the vast crowd throughout the entire day, and was preserved under the most difficult circumstances. It extended even to the drivers and conductors of the public vehicles, who seemed to have put on galamanners as they had put upon their horses various gala decorations. We perceived courtesies exchanged even between commisus conductors and their passengers; and noticed gestle-minded calment—rideally members of the Animals' Friend Society—who had uplaced the lashes of their whise by a bunch of white satin ribbon. To be sure these purveyors of locomotion for the million had every reason to be good tempered, since their day's here the set of the set o

barvest must have been immense.

Fashions in Europe.

AMERICANS PRESENTED TO THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

The Queen of England held a drawing room (the second this reason), on Tuesday afternoon, the 6th inst. et.

St. James's Palsee. Her Majesty and his Royal Highurse Prince Albert serived at two o'clock, from Buckingham Palsee, attended by the royal suite and escorted
by Life Guards.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princes of
Prussia and Prince Frederick William of Prussia were
present, attended by the Counters A. de Harits, the
Counters Louis Oriola, Count Pükler, Major von Bayen,
Count Goltz, Colonel Fischer, and Lieutenant von
Heinz.

His Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands
was present at the drawing room, attended by the
Chevalier van Rappard, Akt-de-Camp, and Chevaller de
Casembroot. Officier 4'Ordonnance of the King of the
Netherlands and Attache to his Royal Highness.

His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saze-Weimar
also attended the reception.

The Queen were a train of buff watered silk, having
flowers of white and yellow brocaded upon it. The train
was trimmed with tuile, yellow riband, and benches of
like, ornamented with diamonds. The perlicost was of
white satin, with an upper skirt of blonde, trimmed with
bunches of Illae and tuile, and ornamented with diamonds to correspond with the train. The head dreswas formed of djamouke and feathers and a wreath of
tilines.

white satin, with an upper skirt of blonde, trimmed with bunches of Illae and tulle, and ornamented with dishumonds to correspond with the train. The head dress was formed of diamonds and feathers and a wreath of illaes.

The Princess of Prussia wore a train of blue slik brocaded with sliwer and trimmed with bouquets of flowers, with dismond ornaments; the stomacher was also decorated with brilliants. The petiticant was of white wastered slik, trimmed with flowers to correspond with the train. The head dress was composed of dismonds seef feathers with flowers.

The Diplomatic Circle was introduced, when the following precentations to her Majesty the Queen and his Rogad Highness the Prince Abert took place:

By Baroness de Brunnow, Madame Gabriel Kamensky, net Borosdine.

By Mrs. Abbot Lawrence. Mrs. Haddock, wife of the United States' Charge d'Affaires to Fortugal; Miss Kimball

By the Bavarian Minister, Erince Piguatelli, Gentilhogme de la Chambre de S. M.s.

By the Prussian Minister, Prince Piguatelli, Gentilhogme de la Chambre de S. M.s.

By the Prussian Minister, Prince Piguatelli, Gentilhogme de la Chambre de S. M.s.

By the Prussian Minister, Prince Piguatelli, Gentilhogme de la Chambre de S. M.s.

By the Prussian Minister, De Department of Architectare; Mr. George Bunsen, son to Chevalier Bunsen.

By the United States' Minister, Ilon. Charles B. Haddock, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States frigate St. Lawrence; Lieutenant L. B. Avery, United States frigate St. Lawrence; Lieutenant deorge il Preide, United States frigate St. Lawrence; Lieutenant George in Preide, Witted States frigate St. Lawrence; Lieutenant George in Preide, Witted States frigate St. Lawrence; Lieutenant George in Preide, United States frigate St. Lawrence; Lieutenant George in Preide, United States frigate St. Lawrence; Lieutenant George in the house of the Brant, and Spanish Commissioner from the King of Sardinia to the Exhibition of 150a.

By the Spanish Minister, Le Chevalier Lencisa, Special Commissioner from the King of Sardini

dege de Woronsoff, who belongs to one of the first families in the country.

\*\*Markets\*\*

London Monta Manuer. Tuesday Evening. May 6.—
The quotation of gold at Paris is about 3 per mile discount (new tariff rate), which, at the English Mint price of £3 17s. 10 %d. per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25 10; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25 %0. It follows that gold is 0.40 per cent dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburgh the price of gold is 435 per mark, which, at the English Mint price of £3 17s. 10 %d. per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13.4%; and the exchange at Hamburgh on London at short being 13.4%; it follows that the gold is 0.19 per cent description in London than in Hamburgh.

Owing to another decline in the French funds, the English market opened this morning with some heariquoted 96% to 96%, but subsequently recovered to 96% to 96%, at which price they closed, although with less formness than at once period of the day, in consequence ness. Consols, which left off yesterday at 96%, were first of the rate of exchange with Paris being rather lower. Bank stock left off at 210 to 211; Reduced, 96 to 96 %; to the first off the rate of exchange with Paris being rather lower. Bank stock left off at 210 to 211; Reduced, 96 to 96%; Three and a quarter per cents 97% to 97%; Long annulties, 7%; India stock, 250 to 251; India bonds, 50s. to 53a; and Exchanges the following bergains—Bergailian, 88%; Danish Pireper cents, 102%; Granada, 17% to 18; Mexican, for account, 35%, 36%, and 36%; Peruwina, for account, 35%, 36%, and 36%; Peruwi

cent certificates, Se4.

In the foreign exchanges, there being more demand for hills upon Paris, the rate declined a little. Upon Hamburgh, on the contrary the drawers having operated more freely, there was a slight advance from previous quotations.

Liverroot Corres Maxier, May 6.—The market has been quiet to-day and prices of all kinds are the same as on Friday last. The sales are estimated at about 5.00 bales, (500 of which were taken on speculation and 500 bales, (500 of which were taken on speculation and 500 for export.) and include 2.500 American, 400 Formans and Maranhams at 7d. a 8d.; 250 Surats, 4d. to 5.54. A house here, ongaged in the cotton trade, has issued the following:—The stock of cotton held in this port, on the lat instant, has just been officially declared; the total amount is stated to be 529,000 bales—making about 28,750 bales less than estimated on Friday last.

\*\*Declared Stock Estim'd Stock (this day, on Friday last, 100 bales less than estimated on Friday last, 200 bales less than 28,750 bales (Estim'd Stock (this day, on Friday last, 200 bales (100 bales) 25,550 bales (100 bale

Egyptian 27 350

Brazil 00.829

W. India, &c. 1.530
Lest India, &c. 97,530

W. India, &c. 1.200
East India, &c. 97,500 190,130

Total 325,000 555,750
Another account ways:—There has been a moderate demand for cotton to-day. Sales 2,000 bales—1,000 on speculation and for export—art prices \( \text{Mon per la dearer} \) than 18th Friday, and less offering at the advance.

Lavarone. Cone Manaur, May 6.—The supplies of grain and four from freiand and constraine continue exceedingly small, whilst this week's exports to those parts are important, and emistere 2,820 quarters of wheat, 4.308 barrels and 1,730 sacks of four, 5,735 quarters Indian corn, and 1,730 barrels of Indian meal, besides small quantities of barley, beana, peas, and 17c. The principal receipt of foreign produce, this week, is from the United States, from whence has been reported 12 231 barrels of flour, 7,832 quarters of Indian corn, and 2,430 quarters of wheat. From other foreign perts, we have received 12 310 quarters from Stettim, 1,200 quarters; from Danale, 2,000 quarters; from Triaste, 1900 quarters; from Constantinopic, 5,750 quarters from Alexandria, 1,650 quarters; and from the Indian States, 1,650 quarters. There has been scarcely a variation in the price of any article of the corn Irone during the main week, and the general demand has been of the same doil character we have now experienced for several principal descriptions of wheat were in moderately fair quarters, the corn is the price of the same doil character we have now experienced for several principal descriptions of wheat were in moderately fair required descriptions of wheat were in moderately fair required and has a principal description of wheat were in moderately fair required and hands as a following price of the same received for several principal several principal